

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 18th April, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Rájpútáná Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 14th April, states that the Russian Government had repeatedly declared that it would not take possession of Merv. But, of course, Russians are not bound by their promises and have recently occupied that province. The attitude of indifference assumed by Mr. Gladstone at this, a lover of peace as he is, is unaccountable. Natives know very well that England is the most powerful country over the face of the earth and will not allow Russia to establish her influence on the frontier of this country, but still her advance on Merv has caused some anxiety to them. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to suppose that the near approach of Russia will affect their loyalty. But Government should adopt measures to check further Russian progress and largely form native volunteer corps.

Circulation,
160 copies.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th April, referring to the letter which was alleged to have been received by the editor from the Amir of Kábul and was published in the last issue of the *Rashtq*, remarks that the letter was a mere hoax. Some friends of the editor regarded the letter as genuine and called upon him to offer their congratulations.

Vernacular newspapers continue to express regret and sorrow at the untimely death of His Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany. Royal Highness the Duke of Albany.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, after giving an account of the high-handed proceedings of Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmadabad, towards the inhabitants of a village who had a quarrel with his servants, refers to the Resolution recorded by the Bombay Government concerning the case, and remarks that the Government has dismissed Dr. Banks from his office as Civil Surgeon and placed his services at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. The District Magistrate of Ahmadabad, who could see nothing objectionable in the conduct of Dr. Banks, has also received his due share of censure. It is very gratifying that Sir James Fergusson is not entirely under the influence of heaven-born Civilians, who seldom mete out even-handed justice in mixed cases. The editor highly praises Sir James Fergusson for his strong sense of justice and fair play and commends his action to the rulers of other provinces, especially Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Rivers Thompson.

The same paper, of the 18th April, publishes an article communicated by a Qánungo, who complains that the Hindi translation of patwáris' rules, of which copies have been supplied to patwáris in Oudh, is filled with difficult Arabic and Persian terms. The writer quotes many such terms from two pages

of the translation in support of his statement, and observes that, to say nothing of patwāris, even Qānāngos cannot easily understand them. It is surprising that, on the one hand, the Local Government has repeatedly urged the use of plain Urdū in public offices, while, on the other, it itself issues vernacular translations abounding in unfamiliar Arabic and Persian terms. The writer urges that the rules in question should be translated into very simple Hindi, which may be intelligible to uneducated persons, the present translation being of no use to patwāris, for whom it is intended.

The *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 11th April, urges that Government should establish a Family Pension Fund for its native servants, as it has done for Europeans, and compel natives to contribute to the Fund, in order that their wives and children may not starve after their deaths, as is often the case at present.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Raṣṭq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th April, publishes a letter which the editor has received from a Forest Officer in answer to the article that appeared in the previous issue of the 5th idem, charging the forest officers of Hazāra with a criminal breach of trust. The officer states that the charge is unfounded. True, the account-books of the Forest and the Commissariat Departments showed a difference of Rs. 23,000, but this difference was due to the fact that over and above the articles supplied by the Forest Officers the Commissariat Officers had purchased Rs. 23,000 worth grass and firewood from cultivators who have a portion of the forest assigned to them for their use. The officer tells the editor that some action is sure to be taken against him and advises him to give out the name of his informer. In commenting upon the above letter, the editor remarks that he will not give out the name of his informer, even if he be ruined. It is believed that Colonel Bachelor will shortly take his pension,

Circulation,
400 copies.

but he should not be allowed to retire until he has fully cleared his character. The editor says that the explanation given in the letter above referred to does not seem to be satisfactory. In the first place, the whole forest assigned to cultivators hardly contains Rs. 23,000 worth grass and firewood, and cultivators have to obtain grass, even for their own use, from protected forests. Then how could they supply any grass or firewood to the Commissariat? Secondly, according to the Settlement paper, called the *Wājib-ul-arz*, cultivators can take grass and wood from the forest, assigned to them, only for their own use. If they sold any forest produce, why did not Colonel Bachelor prosecute them? Thirdly, cultivators can sell any forest produce only with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner and have to pay half of the money realised from the sale to Government as a royalty. Did cultivators obtain permission from the Deputy Commissioner for the sale of anything to the Commissariat, and did they pay anything to the forest officers in the shape of royalty in 1881? If the Panjāb Government desires to make a thorough enquiry into the matter, it should suspend the Deputy Conservator and the Forest Ranger of Dungāgali for some months, or at least at once transfer them to other places.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Muslī-i-Ām* (Agra), of the 10th April, refers to a civil suit which has recently been decided by Bābū Abināsh Chandra Banarji, Subordinate Judge, Agra. Prohibition by the Sub-ordinate Judge of Agra of the construction of a Muhammadan mosque. Some Musalmāns intended to build a mosque at Ohhataghāt; but a Hindū, who lived in the neighbourhood, filed a petition in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, protesting against the construction of the mosque. Bābū Abināsh Chandra has prohibited the construction of the mosque, on the ground that, if the building were completed according to the present plan, it would prevent light and breeze from entering the house of the plaintiff through the holes which he had made in a wall of his house for that purpose. The defendants have been also ordered to pay the costs of the suit, with interest at 6 per cent.

The editor regards the judgment of the Subordinate Judge as unjust and illegal, and remarks that, if the ground, on which he has prohibited the construction of the mosque in question, were accepted as valid, it would be almost impracticable for a man to build a house near that of another. As the plaintiffs are poor and will not probably be able to afford the cost of an appeal, the editor asks Government to interfere on their behalf. (The *Najmu-l-Akhbār*, Etāwah, of the 16th April, is surprised at the judgment of the Subordinate Judge and ascribes it to religious prejudice.)

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 8th April, briefly describes the sham fight in which the Cambridge University volunteers were engaged on the 12th March, and observes that all students at Cambridge are eligible for admission to the University Corps without distinction of creed or colour. Muhammad Hamidullāh, an ex-student of the Aligarh College, who studies at present at the Cambridge University, is a member of that corps. There is no doubt that volunteering is an excellent physical exercise for students, but it is to be regretted that it is not in vogue in the colleges and schools in this country. If native students cannot carry arms under the Indian Arms Act, there is nothing to prevent them from practising volunteering without arms. To our thinking, Government does not so far distrust natives that it would interfere with students, who study Western literature and science, in practising volunteering in this way.

Circulation,
290 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 9th April, states that formerly Mālguzārs or landlords in the Central Provinces were a kind of contractors. They could not mortgage or transfer land, but of course they were not ousted so long as they regularly paid their revenue instalments. At the time of the late Settlement Government recognised their proprietary right in order that they might have a permanent interest in land.

Circulation,
350 copies.

and invest their capital in it. The late settlement was made on the principle that one-half of the net income of an estate was to be the Government share, and the other half that of the Málguzárs. The settlement was generally heavy in the Nágpur division, but the assessments were moderate in Hoshangábád and Jabbalpur divisions and lenient in Hoshangábád and Narsingpur districts. Since the recognition by Government of their proprietary right in land, Málguzárs have had no difficulty in obtaining large advances from money-lenders, and the result is that they have been deeply involved in debt. The large transfers of land made every year in execution of Civil Court decrees attracted the attention of Government, and an enquiry was made by Government in 1874 to ascertain the cause of these transfers. It was found out that out of the total number of 27,863 Málguzárs in the province 9,630, or 34·2 per cent., were in debt. In a future issue the editor will endeavour to show what are the causes of the indebtedness of landlords and what measures should be adopted to improve their condition.

Circulation,
168 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th April, in answer to the article of the *Nasim-i-Mahában*, Muttra. Case of tahsildár of Mahában, Muttra. *Agra* on the case of the tahsildár of Mahában (*vide* page 228 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 26th March, 1884), remarks that the charges brought against Mr. Burkitt, the Magistrate of Muttra, by the *Nasim* are unfounded. Mr. Burkitt was for some time in charge of Etáwah. He is a very conscientious, just, able, and kind-hearted man, and it is inconceivable that he should have endeavoured to injure Misri Lál, tahsildár of Mahában, through malice. Misri Lál also long served at Etáwah both as a police officer and as a tahsildár. His long connection with the Police Department is enough to show what kind of man he is. Is it possible to think that a man, who had spent his life in the police, would refrain from torturing those who are suspected of committing a theft at his own house, especially when he exercises criminal powers? True, Misri Lál has been

acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Agra, but the conviction or acquittal of a man by a court is no conclusive evidence of his guilt or innocence. It is well known that hundreds of innocent persons are convicted and guilty persons acquitted by Magistrates.

The *Waqdya-i Alam* (Ghásipur), of the 7th April, in an article, headed "Oivilians," states that the interests of the Government and the people are perfectly identical, but that Oivilians seem to hold a different view. They have no sympathy with the children of the soil and regard them as an inferior class of beings. They observe no law except their own will, practice tyranny and oppression, and do not at all concern themselves about the popular discontent which their arbitrary proceedings are calculated to create. Their only care is to fill the Government treasury by increasing taxation, even though this should ruin the people. They have imposed a license-tax on traders and levy it with great severity, but they have exempted themselves from it. The article is continued in the *Waqdya*, of the 14th April. The editor states that, if Russia continues to make progress in Central Asia at the present rate, an encounter is inevitable between her and England at no distant date. In that case the British garrison in this country, which is only 60,000 strong, will be no match for the large army which Russians might be able to bring to the field, nor can any reinforcements be expected from home, because hostilities will simultaneously break out in Europe. Hence Government will have chiefly to depend on the aid and loyalty of natives. But the difficulty is that civilians are alienating the hearts of the people by their high-handed and arbitrary proceedings. Although Englishmen have long lived among us, they have generally as little sympathy with us as an executioner has with a criminal. The worst of it is that the higher officers take no notice of the misconduct of Oivilians. If a native officer commits a mistake, his fate is sealed; but if a Oivilian commits the

Circulation,
300 copies.

same mistake, he has merely to give an explanation. It is well known that European officers are as a rule very much in the habit of abusing and insulting their native subordinates. Government should make an example of one or two such officers and dismiss them from the public service. If Government wins the good-will of natives, it will have nothing to fear from Russia. (*To be continued*).

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Wagdy-i-A'lam* (Ghazipur), of the 14th April, regrets to say that the Local Government has lately begun to promote Joint Magistrates to District Judgeships.

Joint Magistrates to District Judgeships at once. But this is an ill-advised measure and should be put a stop to. Joint Magistrates are comparatively young and inexperienced officers, and their conduct towards the men, who have occasion to deal with them, is generally far from satisfactory. Moreover, they are not accustomed to the administration of civil justice, and it is complicated to think they should be able to understand difficult civil cases. The decisions of District Judges in many cases are final. If there are failures of justice in such cases, they will remain unremedied.

The same paper urges that officers, who have morning hours during the hot weather, should close their courts at 11 A. M. Some officers keep their courts open till 2 P. M., and their native subordinates, pleaders, and suitors are exposed to great inconvenience from hunger and the inclemencies of the weather in consequence.

Holding of courts in the morning during the hot weather.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Raslu-l-Akhbar* (Benares), of the 9th April, states that since natives have been disarmed they have forgotten the use of arms and have been losing their martial spirit. As they are perfectly loyal to Government, it should allow them to carry arms and teach them volunteering. This would not only save them from degenerating, but also make them capable of rendering

Arms Act.

aid to Government in an emergency. Native Chiefs should be also allowed to increase the efficiency of their armies.

The *Brāhman* (Cawnpore), for April, is glad to state that Hindi has been recently made the Court language in Rewah in place of Urdu and hopes that other Hindū States will follow suit. The editor asks the whole Hindū community to extend a helping hand to the Hindū Samāj of Allahabad, which has set on foot a movement to forward memorials to the Local Government and the Supreme Government in favour of Hindi, and remarks that, if the agitation be maintained with firmness and perseverance, it will be attended with success sooner or later.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Introduction of Hindi
as the Court language into
Rewah.

The same paper points out the advantages of vaccination, advises the people to have their children vaccinated, and praises Government for its appointing vaccinators at the public expense.

Vaccination.

The *Mathurā Samāchār* (Muttra), for March, in continuation of its previous article, entitled "The grievances of pilgrims at Muttra," says that pilgrims are long detained at the octroi office. The octroi chaprāsis fully examine the luggage of every pilgrim unless he pays them a *douceur*. During their stay at Muttra pilgrims are greatly harassed by monkeys, which carry away everything they can lay their hands on. Some years ago, in accordance with the agitation of a defunct local contemporary, called the *Nairang-i-Mazāmīn*, the Local Government recommended the subject of banishment of monkeys to the municipal committee for consideration, but the proposal was not carried out owing to the opposition of some foolish persons. It is to be hoped that the Local Government will again take up the question.

Circulation
250 copies.

The *Jām-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 13th April, argues that the rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases.

Circulation,
150 copies.

Rules for the preven-
tion of the spread of venere-
al diseases.

have been productive of more evil than good, and urges that the system should be put a stop to.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
800 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 16th April, says that Balrampur is a comparatively large State, of which the United Provinces may be justly

Quarrel between the two widows of the late Maharaja of Balrampur. proud; but that the quarrels between the two Maharanis of the late Maharaja are sure to ruin the State, if the Local Government does not come to its rescue. The senior Maharani takes all the money she requires for the prosecution of the suit from the State treasury. The late Maharaja did not mean that the treasury should be at her disposal, otherwise he would not have fixed a pension for her support, as he had done for the younger one. In consideration of the most cordial relations that existed between him and the Local Government, Sir Alfred Lyall should place the State under the management of the Court of Wards during the minority of the boy who has been selected as his successor. This measure would be also in accordance with his wishes, because it is well known that he was of opinion that, if any family disputes should arise after his death, Government should take the administration of the State in its hands. The writer regrets that the State officers, instead of endeavouring to effect a conciliation between the two Maharanis, add fuel to the flame from selfish motives.

The same paper, of the 11th April, has another article on the same subject in its editorial columns.

The same.

The editor states that, if Sir Alfred Lyall imagines that the Maharanis will be content with the decision of the District Judge of Faizabad, he is mistaken. If no amicable settlement be made, the case is sure to go up to the Privy Council. The editor does not deem it expedient to publish the secret information he has received of the misunderstanding between the Maharanis, but he cannot refrain from saying that the quarrel might have been avoided if the

Senior Mahārānī had shown due consideration to the junior Mahārānī. The intervention of the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner could now be of no avail. If Sir Alfred Lyall be really anxious to put a stop to the quarrel, he should himself go to Balrampur, restore friendship between the Mahārānīs, and place the State under the Court of Wards. The State officers are making an extravagant use of the State money in order to please Government officers. Men recommended by Government officers are at once provided with posts in the State, and many elephants, horses and carriages are kept for the use of Government officers. Many things are missing in the Toshakhāna.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Astāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 7th April, states that the two portions of the new reply post-card being exactly similar; no one, who is not acquainted with English, can distinguish between the two. But if the sender uses the wrong portion, the card is penalized, and the addressee has to pay half an anna. Either no distinction should be made between the two portions and the sender may be allowed to use any portion, or the instructions printed in English on the cards should be also printed in vernacular, or the two portions should be of different colours in order that persons who do not know English may be able to distinguish between them.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 14th April, urges that delivery-peons attached to post-offices should not be frequently transferred from one place to another. As an old peon becomes acquainted with all the persons who live in his circuit, he has no difficulty in identifying an addressee, even when a letter is not very clearly addressed.

The *Masūd-i-Aam* (Agra), of the 10th April, states that the East Indian Railway station and the Rājputānā Railway station at

Circulation,
100 copies.

Agra, which are situated on the opposite sides of the railroad, are connected by an iron bridge, and that hitherto passengers could easily go from one station to the other by the bridge. But railway officials have recently closed the bridge to the public, and hence passengers have to go from one station to the other by a very circuitous way, to their great inconvenience, and sometimes miss the train in consequence. This prohibition should be at once removed and the bridge again thrown open to the public. If the prohibition be due to the fear that passengers might tamper with the bales of goods placed near the bridge, the bales should be placed in the empty rooms at the station or a ware-house should be erected for the purpose. The editor also complains that no person is allowed to go to the platform without paying one anna.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, in an article communicated by a clerk employed in the Travelling Post Office, complains that the Travelling Post Office men have lately not been able to get water at railway stations on the East Indian line. When any one of them asks for water, the water-carrier tells him that he will attend to him when he has served the passengers. If railway officers have issued an order prohibiting water-carriers from supplying water to the post-office clerks, they should reconsider their order, otherwise they should warn the water-carriers to mend their ways.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 12th April, makes the following proposals for the consideration of Railway authorities:—(1) As tickets are distributed only a short time before the departure of a train, there is a great rush of passengers towards the booking-office window at every large station, and passengers, especially weak persons and women, are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence. Moreover, the confusion that ensues from this rush affords thieves and pickpockets a

favourable opportunity for plying their vile trade. The railway policemen, instead of endeavouring to maintain order on the occasion, make confusion worse confounded by making a free use of their blows and sticks. If the time for the distribution of tickets were increased and booking offices were held in comparatively large rooms at the principal stations, these evils would be removed in a large degree. (2) Arrangements made for seating passengers in railway carriages are not satisfactory and should be improved. (3) Like the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, all other lines should have in each passenger-train compartments reserved for the use of native women. (4) As soon as a train arrives at a station, some railway official should loudly declare how long the train will stay there, as is already done on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. (5) Muhammadan water-carriers are not to be seen at some stations. Proper arrangements should be made for the supply of water to all classes of passengers at every station, particularly during the hot weather. (6) Passengers are indiscriminately placed in carriages without distinction of religion or caste. This system is very objectionable and often turns carriages into bear-gardens. Separate accommodation should be provided for Hindús, Musalmáns, and lower classes of people, such as sweepers, shoe-makers, &c.

The *Bhārat Bandhū* (Aligarh), of the 11th April, states that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has three classes of carriages—namely, the Upper Class, the Reserved Lower Class, and the Lower Class, which correspond to the First Class, the Intermediate Class, and the Third Class of the East Indian Railway. Only one carriage of the Reserved Lower Class is attached to each train. A portion of this carriage is occupied by the post-office, and the remainder is divided into four compartments, two of which are assigned to Europeans and two to natives. Two compartments are by no means sufficient for the requirements of natives, especially as the

Circulation,
125 copies.

Reserved Lower Class is pretty popular with well-to-do persons, the rate of fare for that class being a little higher than that for the Lower Class. The editor is of opinion that there should be an entire Reserved Lower Class carriage for the use of passengers, of which only one compartement should be assigned to Europeans and the rest to natives, and the rate of fare should be increased and fixed at one and a half times the rate for the Lower Class. The editor proposes that Second Class carriages should be also introduced.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
102 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 14th April, in its local news column, states that Almora has been provided by the Commissioner with a water-supply. But as the late rains proved a failure there, the town is threatened with a scarcity of water. It is believed that the water-supply committee has received instructions from the district officers first to give water to European residents and then to distribute the remainder among the native population. The police have been supplied with a statement showing how much water should be supplied to each European. But there is reason to fear that the whole quantity of available water will not suffice even for the requirements of Europeans. As Europeans can afford to obtain water from a distance, the water-supply committee should first attend to the wants of the native population. The editor also urges that Government pensioners of Kumaon, who will shortly resort to Almora to receive their pensions, should be ordered to remain at Hawālbāgh owing to the scarcity of water at Almora.

Circulation,
700 copies.

A correspondent of the *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 14th April, complains that a Sub-inspector of police at Bindhyāchal, Mirzapur. Muhammadan sub-inspector of police is generally appointed to Bindhyāchal, Mirzapur, and urges that, as it is a place of Hindū pilgrimage, a Hindū sub-inspector should be always sent there.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

(291)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Asbab-i-Hind	Jullundur.	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884. April 12th	1884. April 13th	150 copies.
2	Asbab-i-Panjáb	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bats Singh.	" 7th, 9th, 11th & 14th	" 10th, 12th & 17th respectively.	500 "
3	Asbab-i-Hind	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yásuf Ali.	" 7th & 14th	" 10th & 17th respectively.	150 "
4	Asbab-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" 2nd & 9th	" 13th	80 "
5	Asbab-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 10th	" 13th	145 "
6	Asbab-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain Khan.	" 8th & 15th	" 13th & 18th respectively.	80 "
7	Asbab-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 9th & 12th	" 11th & 14th respectively.	1,880 "
8	Asbab-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhra-ud-din	" 8th	" 13th	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
9	Asbab-i-Hind	Aligarh	Urdú-Eng. Lang.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 8th, 12th & 15th.	" 10th, 14th & 17th respectively.	102 copies.
10	Asbab-i-Hind	Almorá	Hindí	Weekly	Sadd Nand	" 14th	" 17th	100 "
11	Asbab-i-Hind	Agra	Urdú	Bi-monthly.	Mirza Khatun Hussain	" 7th	" 10th	150 "
12	Asbab-i-Hind	Lucknow.	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 12th	" 18th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	Asbab-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Asjuman-i-Panjáb.	" "	" 15th	

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1884.	1884.	250 copies.
14	Anwar-ul-Akbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Tegh Bahadur	April 10th	April 17th	...
15	Lipsa Mittra	Amritsar...	Ditto	Ditto	Kashi Ram	" 9th	" 12th	110
16	Ashraf-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	" 11th	" 17th	135
17	Biharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Tota Ram	" "	" 13th	...
18	Biharat Jeevan	Bombay	Hindi	Ditto	Ram Krishna Varmá	" 14th	" 15th	200
19	Biharat Vids	Agre	Ditto	Ditto	Bhagwan Das	" 10th	" 13th	400
20	Brahman	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Monthly	Pratap Narayan	For April	" 16th	300
21	Dabid-ul-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	April 12th	" "	453
22	Dabid-ul-Sikandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	" 14th	" 15th	349
23	Daktra-i-Mulk	Bhopal	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Ali	March 24th	" 12th	331
24	Daktra-i-Panch	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Waslu-l-din	April 9th	" 15th	740
25	Daktra-i-Uphar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sallig Ram	" 12th & 15th	" 10th & 18th	...
26	Daktra-i-Akbar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shamsu-l-din	" 8th & 15th	" respectively,	80
27	Gaur Kayash	Allahabad,	Ditto	Monthly	Sankat Prasad	For April	" 15th	40
28	Grown Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Weekly	Ganga Sahai	April 4th	" 14th	150
29	Hakul-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Pratin Narayan.	" 8th & 16th	" 10th & 17th	613
30	Hakul-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nafis	" 10th	" respectively,	600
31	Hindustan	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Ashraf. Ganga Prasad	" 11th, 13th, 16th & 18th,	" 11th, 13th, 17th & 18th respectively.	...

32	Indian Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sri Krishn	...	8th & 16th	...	18th	...	300
33	Idam	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Mir	...	" 11th	...	14th	...	280
34	Jaipur Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Hindi-Urdú	...	Mahabir Prasad	...	" 9th	...	12th & 15th	...	150
35	Jalwa-i-Tar	...	Meerut	...	Urdú	...	Ganesh Lal	...	" 8th	...	11th	...	90
36	Jam-i-Jamshed	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	...	" 13th	...	17th	...	150
37	Jones Gazette	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Sri Krishn	...	" 4th	...	14th	...	1310
38	Kanyakubj Prakash	...	Ditto	...	Hindi	...	Sita Ram	...	For April	...	17th	...	250
39	Kandamah	...	Ditto	...	Urdú	...	Muhammad Yaqub	...	April 7th & 14th	...	10th & 16th	...	250
40	Kash Patirika	...	Benares	...	Hindi-Urdú	...	Lakshmi Shankar	...	" 11th	...	14th	...	600 copies (in- cluding 324 copies taken by Govt.)
41	Katkar Panoh	...	Badán	...	Urdú	...	Amjad Husain	...	" 7th	...	18th	...	110 copies.
42	Kavi Vachan Sudha	...	Benares	...	Hindi	...	Chintamani Rao	...	" 8th	...	11th	...	350
43	Khair Khwah-i-A'lam	...	Delhi	...	Urdú	...	Mir Hasan	...	March 31st	...	" 12th & 18th	...	190
44	Khair Khwah-i-Quah	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Khairati Lal	...	April 4th & 12th	...	" 10th, 13th, 14th & 17th, respectively	...	20
45	Khair Khwah-i-Pan- jab.	...	Gurgaon	...	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	" 8th, 10th, 12th & 15th.	...	" 10th, 13th, 14th & 17th, respectively	...	400
46	Koh-i-Nar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Harsukh Rafi	...	" 6th & 16th	...	18th	...	525 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.)
47	Lama-i-Nar	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Hafiz Abdullah	...	" 2nd	...	10th & 18th	...	84 copies.
48	Lawrence Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Iqbal-i-din	...	" 8th	...	11th	...	165
49	Lyall Gazette	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ganesh Lal	...	" 7th & 14th	...	13th	...	300
50	Lyttan Gazette	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Buland Das	...	" 7th & 14th	...	11th & 18th	...	100
51	Mahar	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Basat	...	" 15th	...	17th	...	200
52	Mawdar Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdú	...	Gobardhan Das	...	For March	...	16th	...	250
53	Mashri-i-Quinay	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	" 15th	...	" 16th	...	"
54	Methur Samachar	...	Muttra	...	Hindi-Urdú	...	Dwarika Prasad	...	" 15th	...	" 16th	...	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1884.	1884.	
55	<i>Matta-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Durgé Prasad	April 5th	April 13th	30 copies.
56	<i>Mihri-i-Darakshshah</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 8th	" 11th & 18th	100 "
57	<i>Mikr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	" 8th & 15th	" respectively.	140 "
58	<i>Mitra Vids</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	" 14th	" 17th	270 "
59	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	Agré	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmed Khan	" 10th	" 13th	100 "
60	<i>Munir-i-Ahbab</i>	Batbanki	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf,	" 1st	" 16th	160 "
61	<i>Municipal Guide</i>	Agré	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Ali Jan	" 15th	" 18th	75 "
62	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 7th	" 17th	175 "
63	<i>Najm-i-Ahbab</i>	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Bahu-llah Khan	" 8th & 16th	" 10th & 17th	163 "
64	<i>Najm-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar Krishn.	March 31st & 8th April.	" respectively.	195 "
65	<i>Nasim-i-Agré</i>	Agré	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnó Dás	April 15th	" 16th	325 "
66	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 8th & 15th	" 10th & 18th	92 "
67	<i>Nasim-i-Malik</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Itishams-i-din	" 4th	" 12th	775 "
68	<i>Nar-Afshan</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 10th	" 13th	300 "
69	<i>Nar-i-Badshah</i>	Badrán	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	" 12th	" 17th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
70	<i>Nar-i-Ahbab</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	" 12th	" 13th	375 copies
71	<i>Nar-i-Anand</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 8th	" 13th	200 "
72	<i>Nar-i-Ahbab</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 8th	" 13th	200 "

No.	Name of the Paper	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Dates of Issue	Number of Copies
73	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Basdeo Bhaskar	9th & 16th	350
74	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th, respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
75	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sejjad Husain	8th & 12th	450 copies.
76	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	9th & 12th	250
77	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-ul-din	11th & 14th	150
78	Patna Akhbar	Patna	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	7th & 14th	363
79	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	14th	700
80	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	12th	...
81	Quisori Akhbar	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	8th & 16th	40
82	Rafah-i-Lahore	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	8th & 16th	400
83	Rafah-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	12th & 16th	400
84	Rafah-i-Akbar	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	9th & 16th	350
85	Rafah-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	11th & 15th	420
86	Rafah-i-Gazette	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Murid Ali	14th	160
87	Rafah-i-Pradesh	Batliam	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul-March	27th & 13th April	125
88	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	April 10th & 17th	700
89	Rafah-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahab Narain	8th	150
90	Rafah-i-Kaporthala	Kaporthala	Ditto	Weekly	Divan Mathura Das	12th	120
91	Rafah-i-Akbar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	10th	320
92	Rafah-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulqi Das	16th	300

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
93	Seijan Kesh Sudha-lar.	Udaipur...	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	1884. April 7th	April 18th	215 copies.
94	Shahma-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Tri-monthly.	Ahmed Hassan	1884. 10th	12th & 17th	100
95	Shala-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim.	" 8th & 15th	" " respectively.	175
96	Shawa-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	12th	" 17th & 18th	160
97	Talash	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	" 5th & 12th	" " respectively.	105
98	Tamash	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Patan Chand	" 8th & 16th	" " respectively.	125
99	Tayana-i-Akbar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Ali	12th	" " respectively.	75
100	Tayga-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Khatir Husain	" 8th	" " respectively.	195
101	Pictoria Paper.	Sikroli	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, & 15th	" " respectively.	200
102	Wagha-i-Hind	Gwalpur,	Ditto	Weekly	Sirfaj-i-din Ahmad,	" 17th & 18th	" " respectively.	200

ALLAHABAD:
The 23-d April, 1884

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.